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VIGIL.

Sleep, little flow'ret! with fragrant flowers sleeping,
Serene on earth's breast.
Close, weary eyelids! with folded leaves closing—
Symbol their languorous bliss while reposing,
O rest with these, rest!
While the night dews are weeping.
Smile, little angel! with still waters smiling,
Beneath the white moon.
Dream, little soul! with their rapturous dreaming—
Image their heaven-bosomed beauty and seeming—
O wake not too soon!
To the daylight dileing.

Midnight Footsteps.

In an ancient Northumberland mansion two ladies sat within easy distance of the fire, the length and depth and fierceness of which would have astonished a London householder. The elder lady—and she was very old, but as brisk as a bee—sat at a large waiting table, and turned over numerous papers by the light of the wax candles that stood near in heavy silver candlesticks. The younger lady, and she was closely approaching fifty, was busily engaged with a long roll of flannel, from which she was cutting petticoats for the poor. Any winter's evening for two years past the widowed Mrs. Crosby and Miss Dorothy Grimble, her niece, might have been found similarly employed, the aunt ruling her large estate with a firm hand from that writing table, and the maiden niece organizing the feminine charities of the house.

"Scandalous! That fellow Smith in trouble again, and can't pay his rent. Soon see about that idle rascal!" muttered Mrs. Crosby.

"Only a fortnight till a club day; wonder if these petticoats will be ready for the women," murmured Miss Dorothy, anxiously.

"Send them up to the school-house; they can be made there."

"They are making new surplices for the choir; can't do both."

"Bah! Surplices, indeed! Petticoats are much more use; and I'm sure that poor miserable rector is as much at the mercy of those women as if he wore a petticoat himself!"

"Well, Aunt Crosby,' remonstrated Miss Dorothy, "you can't *expect* a man to know all that a woman generally looks after."

"He ought to, if he hasn't got a woman to help him. How do I know all about what a man generally looks after!"

At this moment the door was thrown open, and the old butler announced the rector of the parish.

Mr. Preedy was a very quiet, mild-looking man, upward of fifty. He entered nervously; for he was always uncertain, until he had been greeted, whether his powerful parishoner, Mrs. Crosby, intended to snap at him or pat him on the back (metaphorically). He now received her gracious shake of the hand with a sense of pure gratification.

"*Don't* let me disturb you; was just passing—ahem, ah!"

And then the sentences died away in an almost inaudible whisper of a self-evident fact, namely, that he had "looked in."

"Quite right, sit down; I'm busy, but Dolly will talk to you."

Very uneasily he approached "Dolly," and seated himself on one side of the large workbasket, his hands meekly folded on his knees, and his eyet resting in fond admiration on the heaps of flannel.

"Always busy, always useful," he murmured.

Miss Dorothy's maiden hand twitched; and she cut the flannel in a wrong place.

"Excuse me," she said, rising in some confusion. "I forgot to leave out some medicine for Mrs. Brown. I will return immediately."

The door had just closed when the rector murmured audibly:

"Admirable woman! Invaluable!"

"Ah?" said Aunt Crosby, sharply turning round, and the light from the fire made her spectacles gleam as she sat with raised pen, "did you speak?"

"No—I, ah—merely was thinking—ah—what a loss Miss Dorothy would be to you—if—ah, she was to—leave you!"

"Bless me!" responded Aunt Crosby, in a tone of slight contempt' "no need to trouble about that till she talks of going."

"No, no; very true, madam. You have such an amusing way of putting things!" and he ventured on a little nervous laugh, from which he sobered down supernaturally next minute. "Perhaps—ah—she might marry?"

"What is the idiot driving at?" said Mrs. Crosby to herself, irate at so many interruptions. "Marry, did you say?" she inquired aloud. "Well, about five-and-twenty years ago Dolly was a well-looking young woman. Still, she might marry now, and so might I, for the matter of that, if any one asked me! Take a look at the paper, Mr. Preedy; they'll bring in the tray directly;" and the pen scratched on again.

"What a cruel woman!" said the rector to himself. "She won't let me speak! I'll try her again, though, see if I don't."

And having manfully turned the paper inside out, he gave a preparatory cough.

"Mrs. Crosby, I have long wished—"

"Why can't he keep still?" muttered the old lady to herself.

"I say, I have long wished,"—and he had attained the fixed high key in which he usually intoned the service, and the sound of his own voice thus pitched gave him courage—"to express the admiration I feel for your niece."

"Well, she's an excellent creature, Mr. Preedy," agreed Aunt Crosby; and in despair at his pertinacity, she put down her pen, tightened her pinched glasses on her nose, and turned her keen face full round to await the further remarks of her visitor.

"What a wife she would make, Mrs. Crosby!" cried the cheered rector, enthusiastically.

A glimmering of the truth lit up the old lady's mind, and she replied:

"You should be a better judge of that than me, Mr. Preedy; did you want to marry her?"

"Oh, Mrs. Crosby, you are too good! May I hope?"

With an odd smile on her puckered old face, Aunt Crosby said:

"Hadn't you better ask *her!* I'll go out as she comes in."

And, suiting the action to the word, the mistress of the mansion left the room as her niece entered.

That night about half-past twelve, two hours after every one had retired, Mrs. Crosby heard a footstep on the gravel walk below the window. She got up at once, lit her candle, and throwing on a warm but faded dressing-gown, she marched along the passage and down to the room where reposed the butler and the plate-chest.

The sound of the old man's snoring showed he was undisturbed. His mistress rapped sharply.

"Get up, Barnes; there's a man walking under my window!"

Quickly old Barnes obeyed, and then he called a young footman to assist him and the two armed themselves with pokers and alslied forth from the bay-window of the dinning-room, while Mrs. Crosby, candle in hand, stood just within it.

After prowling about for a few minutes, the men were about to come in, when the younger of the two spied a shadow close up to the gray wall of the house. He sprang forward, shouting:

"I've got him!"

And Mrs. Crosby, in a voice worthy of Mrs. Siddons, cried from the window:

"Bring him here!"

Then the butler lending his assistance, a struggling, expostulating man was dragged into the presence of the owner of the mansion. Turning to vent her wrath upon him, she exclaimed in amazement, and Barnes cried in the same breath:

"It's Mr. Preedy!"

"Let me explain—Mrs. Crosby—I entreat you!" gasped the rector. "Oh, send away the servants!"

"E'ave bin h'after somethin', then!" said the young man, confidentially, as he appeared to retire, but really lingered by the door to listen.

"Speak, sir!" commanded Aunt Crosby.

"Well, then," whispered the rector, in an agitated voice, "she has promised to be mine—and—I meant no harm, indeed, kind Mrs. Crosby; but I just walked back to look at the light in her window!"

There was an ominous silence, and then came a crackle of laughter like the sound of holly leaves burning, and Aunt Crosby chuckled out:

"Go home, Mr. Preedy; go home and go to bed! We old folks should think of our rheumatism before we perform as Romeos and Juliets. Good night to you. I'll bolt the window now, if you don't mind."

"Look at that now," cried the young footman, delighted.

"Shame on you for listening, James!" replied Barnes, adding with a growl, "Waking us all up to look at Miss Dorothy's winder. Well, I'm blessed if there is a fool like an old fool!"

Fool Friends-

Nothing hurts a man, nothing hurts a party, so terribly as fool friends

A fool friend is the sower of bad news, of slander, and all base and unpleasant things.

A fool friend always knows every mean thing that has been said against you and against the party.

He always know where your party is losing, and the other is making large gains.

He always tell you of the good luck your enemy has had.

He implicitly belives every story against you, and kindly suspects your defence.

A fool friend is always full of a kind of stupid candor.

He is so candid that he always believes the statement of an enemy.

He never suspects anything on your side.

Nothing pleases him like being shocked by horrible news concerning some good man.

He never denies a lie unless it is in your favor.

He is always finding fault with his party and is continually begging pardon for not belonging to the other side.

He is frightfully anxious that all candidates should stand well with the opposition.

He is forever seeing the faults of his party and the virtues of the other.

He generally shows his candor by scratching his ticket.

He always searches every nook and corner of his conscience to find a reason for deserting a friend or a principle.

In the moment of victory he is magnanimously on the other side. In defeat he consoles you by repeating prophecies made after the event.

The fool friend regards your reputation as common property, and as common prey for all the vultures, hyenas and jackals.

He takes a sad pleasure in your misfortunes.

He forgets his principles to gratify your enemies

He forgives your maligner and slanderer with all his heart.

He is so friendly that you cannot kick him.

He generally talks for you, but always bets the other way.

How the Early Virginians got Wives.

The history of the Commonwealth of Virginia, commenced with an auction sale—not, however, in a store, but beneath the green trees of Jamestown, where, probably, the most anxious and interested crowd of auction habitues ever known in the history of the world were gathered. In a letter, still to be seen, dated London, August 21, 1621, and directed to a worthy colonist of that settlement, the writer begins by saying:

"We send you a shipment, one widow and eleven maids, for wives of the people of Virginia. There has been especial care in the choice of them, for there hath not one of them been received but upon good recommendations. In case they cannot be presently married we desire that they may be put with several householders that have wives, until they can be provided with husbands."

But the writer of this epistle had little reason to fear that any of the "maidens fair" would be left over. The archives contain evidence to prove that these first cargoes of young ladies were put up at auction and sold for one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco each, and it was ordered that this debt should have precedence over all others. The solitary "one widow" went along with the others, for they could not be particular in those days. The good minister of the colony no doubt had a busy time that day. He did not mention any fees, nor did the bridegrooms think of tendering any. All was joy and gladness; no storms ahead, no inquisitive clerk to stand and say; "Here's the license, fork over that one dollar!" Nothing of the sort. From some of these couples the first families of Virginia are descended.

Hiring Rooms in Paris.

In the provinces of France you hire a set of rooms or a house by the year. The Parisians, less constant, hire by the quarter The reader will remember that detached houses, and houses entirely occupied by one tenant or by one family, are the exception in Paris, The houses are almost invariably strongly built, compact stone blocks, five, six, or seven stories high: and each floor will generally contain two, three, four, or more separate dwellings or apartments, each with its miniature salle a manger, salon, bedroom, kitchen and offices, varying of course according to the rent paid, and the quarter of the town in which it is situated, Some of the apartments give on the court-yard, and are not so gay or expensive as those which give on the street; some of which, and almost certainly the one on the fifth floor, will have a fine balcony. The fact of an apartment being tolerably high up is not considered a drawback in Paris Jules Simons lives on the fifth floor on the Place de Madeline, and Louis Blanc long lived au cinqueme in the Rue Royale, before he migrated to the same elevation in the Rue de Rivoli. You may get more air higher up, and you have the advantage of a fine terrace-balcony, large enough in many cases to hold the dinner table. In a district of Paris like the Quartier Saint-George which is situated on the slopes leading up to Montmartre, anywhere between the Rue Notre Dame de Lorette and Rue de Moscou, you will get an appartment on the fifth floor with a balcony for an annual rent of from seven hundred to one thousand francs. It will consist of a tiny kitchen, a salon, a dining room with a stove in it, one or two sleeping rooms; a closet or two, and offices. The rooms will be small and the ceilings rather low, The first floor of such a house, containing say, dining and drawings rooms, ante-chambers, and four or five sleeping rooms with two or three servants' rooms up in the attics, would fetch as much as two, three, and even four thousand francs in a year. The fittings of the rooms will not be handsome. In France the dining rooms of the great hotels have a speciality of profuse ornamentation, and the foreigner thinks that the French are equally luxurious in their houses. This is not so. The ordinary apartment is furnished in a comparatively mean way. The paltriness of the door handles and latches, to say nothing of their inconveniene, will strike the English or American visitor. The French locksmiths are more than half a century behind the times. The fireplaces are constructed with a view of allowing the heat to escape up the chimney as much as possible, The folding doors, the casement windows, and the polished parquet floorings would give a handsome appearance to the rooms if they were only lofty, but then again the proprietor, if it be he who does the repairs, will spoil the whole effect by a cheap and paltry wall-paper. The way you take an apartment or dwelling in Paris is this: You choose the quarter of the town you would wish to inhabit, and you begin to hunt. Most people hunt for themselves, though there exist agencies for that purpose. As you pass along the street you will see little placards sticking out at right angles to the wall, by the side of the porte cochere or entrance of the houses where there is anything to let, The placard or ecriteau will say, "Petit" or "Grand apartment a louer presentment, s'addresser.,, I do not ever remember to have seen a placard which told you were you where required to address yourself. As a matter of fact you address yourself to the porter, or the concierge, or the portes's wife. Very often the placard will add that the apartment is orne de glaces; but as a rule that is matter of course, it being the rule for the looking glasses in the various rooms to be fixtures belonging to the proprietor, A bachelor's apartment, which may mean anything from a couple of rooms to a large suite, is advertised as an apartement de garcon: the meaning of such a placard is that ladies need not apply. Small apartments are often described as logments, particularly in the populous quarters.

Alive in her Grave.

The papers of Franklintown, North Carolina, report a remarkable case of suspended animation, burial and resurrection in the person of a married lady in that place, who possessed a gold watch and finger rings, which she often expressed a desire to have buried with her whenever she should die. Finally she was taken ill and her life seemed to gradually ebb away until her attending physician pronounced it extinct. At her burial her previously expressed desire was complied with, and the second night after the interment a white man and a negro went to the grave and exhumed her for the purpose of of obtaining the buried jewelry. As they took the lid off the coffin and the negro began pulling the ring off her finger, she raised up. At this both men took fright and ran away. Finally the negro went back and she asked him what he wanted. He told her he wanted her rings and the white man her watch. She requested to see the white man, whom the other soon found and brought to her. She requested him to go home with her. He did so, and when she reached the door she knocked. Her husband opened the door, but fainted when he saw her, thinking it was his dead wife's ghost. The lady is now living, and bids fair to attain a good old age.

A Cuban Milkman.

Few matters strike the observant stranger with a stronger sense of their peculiarity than the Cuban milkman's mode of supplying that necessary aliment to his town or city customers. Driving his sober kine from door to door, he deliberately milks just the quantity required by each customer, delivers it, and drives on to the next. The patient animal becomes as conversant with the residences of her master's customers as he is himself, and stops, unbidden, at regular intervals, before the proper houses, often followed by a pretty little calf, which amuses itself by gazing at the process, while it wears a leather muzzle to prevent its interference with the supply of milk intended for another quarter. There are, doubtless, two good reasons for this mode of delivering milk in Havana and the large towns in Cuba. First, there can be no diluting of the article; and second, it is sure to be sweet and fresh, this latter a particular desideratum in a climate where milk without ice can be kept only a brief period without spoiling. Of course, the effect upon the animal is by no means salutary, and a Cuban cow gives about one-third as much milk as one in America. Goats are driven about and milked in the same manner.

The Howl at Bebee's Corner.

A few days ago a blunt spoken, hearty looking first citizen of Bebee's Corners made his appearance on Griswold street, Detroit, to look out some lawyer who would deliver the 4th of July oration at the Corners. He was on business and no fooling. He had been deputized by his fellow citizens to make all oratorical arrangements, and he had decided ideas as to the sort of address wanted. He was put in communication with a young attorney who had an address of four hundred pages of foolscap all written out for such an occasion. After a few preliminary remarks the delegate began:

"Does your address refer to the struggles of our forefathers?"

"Oh, yes; I have seventeen distinct references to their perils, struggles, and triumphs."

"Knock 'em right out then—cross out every one of them! Every fool in the country knows that our forefathers had to struggle. Of course they did, it was their business to; they have had all the praise due 'em, and Bebee's Corners won't give 'em another word."

"Well, I suppose I can leave out our forefathers," humbly replied the orator.

"Very well. Now, what have you in your address in regard to Gen. Washington?"

"Well, I probably mention him forty or fifty times. Washington was a great man, and we must not forget him."

"Strike him right out!" was the flat command. "Washington was a great and good man. Bebee's Corners is as loyal as any town in America, but we've had Washington till we can't rest."

The orator made a note of that also, and the other continued:

"I presume you have put in a boom for the Declaration of Independence?"

"Yes, I never heard of a 4th of July orator with that left out."

"Then you are going to learn something new. Bebee's Corners would howl all day over the sight of an American flag if there was any call for it, but we're going to take a new departure. No Declaration of Independence in our oration this year. Scratch 'er right out."

"That doesn't leave me five minutes' talk," said the attorney, as he made a calculation. "All I have left are a few remarks on the Pilgrim Fathers."

"Then knock the Pilgrim Fathers higher than a kite before you forget it. We've been Pilgrim Fathered to death in this country."

"What kind of an oration do you want up there?" asked the lawyer, as his heart began to sink.

"That's what I'll tell you. Can you sing?"

"No."

"Then you are out in the cold. We want an oration lasting just ten minutes. We want a sentimental song to lead off, and a funny one to end with. The remarks between the songs can range all the way from 'Daniel in the Lion's Den' to 'Pop Goes the Weasel,' but they must be funny. We are a laughing set up there. We go in heavy on conundrums, and we make some of the best puns going. We shall want, say, ten puns, ten conundrums, two songs, and something to warrant about five grins, and from seven to ten regular old side splitters, and the terms will be $15 cash on the nail. Are you the man?"

"I—I guess not," was the faint reply.

"All right—'nuff said. I'll move on to the next, and if I can't strike the chap in this town I'll sail down to Toledo. Bebee's Corners is going to get up and howl this year, and don't you forgit it.

Americanizing London.

The opening of the new hotel in Trafalgar square marks one stage in what is called Americanization in London. Our cousins tell us that we have not succeeded in developing the genuine article; bnt we have certainly made a good many steps in that direction. Whether the change is or is not an improvement may be settled by those wise persons who have made up their minds as to the true significance of modern progress. It is curious ts remark that the alteration in the character of English inns was almost the sole case in which even Macauley could not preserve his entire complacency when comparing our own time with that of our ancestors, He tries to reconcile himself to the admission of our relative inferiority by the doubtful consideration that good inns mean bad roads. "It is evident," he says, "that, all other circumstances being supposed equal, inns will be best where the means of locomotion are worst.". In the seventeenth century a traveler required twelve or thirteen meals and five or six nights' lodgings between York and London. Now he finishes his journey between breakfast and dinner, and meals are taken (if the word 'meal' be not dishonored by applying it to such miscellaneous feeding) during the wretched ten minutes for refreshment. The argument will hardly bear investigation as it is stated —"other circumstances" will certainly not be equal when locomotion becomes easier. Improved means of traveling implies an increased number of travelers; it means in this particular case that whole classes which used to be sedentary have become movable, and that those who move, move ten times as as often as before. If people make fewer stoppages between London and York, there can be no doubt that the number of people in want of a lodging somewhere has increased at a much greater rate than the total population. If the old road-side inn is deserted, the inns in the great centres have done much more than simply absorb the custom of their predecessors—they have tapped new sources of demand.

A Good Grindstone.

It should be strong, simple, and clean; the trough expanded to catch as much as possible of the drip water and grit; a movable shield, securely hinged, to keep the water from splashing, and yet permit the stone to be used from either side; rests provided, upon which to rest tools and the rod for trueing the stone, these rests being arranged to move towards the centre as the stone wears smaller. The bearings should be generous in size, proper provision being made for oiling without washing the grit into the bearings with the oil, and the ends of the bearings being protected by some device which effectually prevents the entrance of the grit. The stone should be secured to the shaft by nuts and washers, and the washers fixed so that they cannot turn with the nuts as they are screwed up or unscrewed. In hanging the stone, great care should be taken to hang it true sidewise not only for convenience in using, but because a stone that is not true sidewise can never be kept true edgewise.

A Checkered Race-

"Perhaps, after all, the most successful game one can play the world over is 'bluff,'" said old Judge Van Snyder, the other day, as he looked up from reading the arrangement for the coming yacht races.

"Don't catch the idea," said his old crony, Diffenderfer, waking up from an after-dinner nap.

"I was thinking," said the Judge, retrospectively, "of a famous yacht race I attended in New York harbor a long time ago. It was between an English schooner named the Sylph, I think, and the famous America. There was a large party of us young bloods aboard the Judges' steamer, and the betting ran very high. Of course all we New Yorkers wanted to back the America.

"And didn't you?" yawned old Diffenderfer, settling for another forty winks.

"I'm coming to that. No; I just said, we were all anxious to bet on the home boat, and we'd done so if it hadn't been for the action of a loud-voiced but shabby-looking sport, who went around sneering at the Yankee schooner and claiming a sure victory for the Sylph."

"Couldn't the police stop it?" growled Diffenderfer, opening one eye to take aim at a fly on his nose.

"Stop what? Why don't you pay attention to what I am saying? Well, this fellow kept annoying everybody by his insinuations and vociferations until at last I pulled out a handful of gold and said to him, 'My friend, you seem to do a good deal of talking on small capital. If you are so sure you're right, back your opinion.' And everybody around chimed in, "Yes, young man, put up or shut up.'"

"Ha! Ha!" said old D., vaguely. "Devilish good story that!"

"Don't be a fool, Diffenderfer," said his chum, testily. "If you haven't the decency to—"

"Go on, my dear old boy," said Diffenderfer, sitting up with great resignation. "I hear every word you say."

"Oh, you do, eh? Where was I? well, this fellow kind of sneaked off at that, but, just as we were offering the odds on the America, he came shouldering his way through the crowd, holding in his hand a big bag that seemed fairly bursting with twenties. 'Where is he?" he shouted. 'Where is that young flat who wanted to bet with me? Come, now—I'll go you one thousand to one hundred the Sylph wins!' and he shook the bag in my face."

"Did, eh?" said Diffendenfer, drowsily.

"Yes, sir, he did. Well, I was so much taken aback that I hesitated. 'Oh, you're backing down, are you?' said the fellow with a grin. 'Well, I'll tell you what I'll do, Mr. Know-it-all, I'll just bet you a cool thousand to fifty that the America losses.' I was so astonished at the man giving such tremendous odds, and with the coin right in sight, too, that I saw at once he had a sure thing, so I refused to bet: 'Put up or shut up,' said the man with the bag. I'll make it two thousand.'"

"You took him up then?" said Diffenderfer, shading his eye with his hand.

"No, of course I didn't, I saw that—we all saw—that something was up. So I just backed square down, and went quietly around hedging and laying any odds they wanted on the Sylph. Most of the swells did the same, and were surprised and delighted to find that there was a crowd of hard-looking customers on board who took our bets, though we had to give the biggest kind of odds generally."

"Well—and then?"

"The upshot of the whole matter was that the America won by five miles, and every decent-looking man on the boat was cleared out down to a car ticket. The roughs had won all the money. As our party landed at the wharf, and all looking very savage at our stupidity, the 'bluffer' alluded to winked at the crowd and tossed his bag overboard. To our amazement it floated lightly off. 'What did you have in that big bag?' I asked. 'Oh, nothing in the world' replied the 'capper,' as he skipped over the rail, 'but a box of checkers I bought from the steward.' Now, what do you think of that?"

But Diffenderfer was snoring like a coffee mill, so the Judge drank the sherry out of revenge and snoozed off himself.

The Buzby Crane.

There was a good deal of excitement up around Spring Mill lately over the Buzby Patent Crane and Derrick. The machine was invented by Buzby for the purpose of unloading canal boats, and he claimed for it that with a man and a mule, and boy to drive the mule, he could take a load out of a boat and whizz it ashore in almost less than no time.

When Buzby had set up the machine he asked us all down to see how it worked. Hitched to the single tree of the pole was a very large and fat mouse colored mule, which seemed to be asleep. The duty devolving upon that mule was to march around a circle pulling the pole after him.

When everything was ready Buzby ordered the boy to start the mule. The mule appeared still lingering in the land of dreams. The boy hit the mule with a stick, and the man on the boat emitted some horrible epithets descriptive of the mule's fearful peculiarities. Result: continued quiescence on the part of the animal. Then Buzby rushed up and bombarded the ribs of the mule with a couple of bricks, while the man on the boat, having recovered his wind, breathed forth a dozen or two assorted adjectives of a peculiarly offensive nature. But the mule was either thinking of the events of its past life or meditating deeply on the uncertainties of the future, for he remained perfectly calm.

Then the man on the boat, beside himself with rage, secured a pitchfork, and leaping ashore with venomous criticisms on the eccentricities of mules streaming from his mouth, prodded the animal fiercely with the prongs. This seemed to attract the mule's attention, for he laid back his ears and kicked the man eight feet away plump into the river. When the man emerged, dripping, he referred to the mule's conduct in some observations which were not more distinguished for their intense energy than for their picturesque variety of metaphor.

When he was pacified, and persuaded from murdering the mule, Buzby sent up to the store and purchased a pack of firecrackers. The boy was placed on the mule's back, and he crept slowly to the rear, when he reached over and tied the crackers to the tail. When he had dismounted, Buzby fixed a cigar to a long stick and ignited the pack.

A very animated explosion followed; but the mule manifested no interest in the proceedings, excepting that he lifted his voice and gave a loud and hideous bellow, which convinced Buzby the animal considered himself, somehow, the central point of a Fourth of July celebration, and was trying to contribute a vocal trifle to the enthusiasm of the occasion.

The dampened man on the boat then engaged, in language luxuriant with wicked expressions, that the mule should be run out of the way so that he could operate the machine himself. It struck Buzby as a good idea. He told the boy to lead the mule away. The boy unhitched the traces and tried. The mule seemed perfectly contented where he was Then Buzby and the boy and the man leaned up against the side elevation of the mule, and pushed. The mule glanced lazily around at them, remaining firm, then he swept his near hind leg under and out again suddenly, flooring the three pushers instantly. Then he turned to one of the bystanders and distinctly winked twice. Skeptics have questioned if he really winked, but the man who saw him do it is ready to make an affidavit to the fact.

Buzby then ordered the boy to hitch the mule again, lest he should happen to change his mind and resolve to quit unexpectedly. The man on the boat adorning his language with new and startling flowers of rhetoric, alleged that he would fix the brute. So he collected some kindling wood and shavings, and prepared to start a bonfire under him. When the stuff began to burn the mule stood firm upon three legs, and felt softly around him with the fourth, scattering the fire far and wide.

Those who disliked improper language were shocked at the terms employed by the man on the boat to characterize this outrage.

Another fire was kindled and pushed under the mule with a pole, after it had kindled into a fearful blaze. At first the mule apparently tried to save himself by throwing a hand spring; failing in this he strove to get up on his hind legs. When he found this wouldn't work, he started around the ring with a jerk, knocking Buzby flat with the pole, nearly braining the boy, and hurting the boatman so severely that he fairly tore the English language into shreds in his anxiety to do justice to the situation.

Then the mule revolved like lightning for about ten minutes, at the end of which time he broke loose and drifted down the road toward home, leaving Buzby's Patent Crane and Derrick a heap of splinters and old iron.

Patent rights will be sold cheap to those who apply early to Buzby.

Discoveries of Little Things.

The art of printing, probably the parent of more good than all others, owes its origin to rude impressions taken (for the amusement of children) from letters carved on the bark of a beach-tree. This was a light matter, which thousand would have passed over with neglect. Gunpowder was discovered from the falling of a spark on some materials mixed in the mortar; or perhaps we should rather say that artillery was the consequence of this spark and the due observance of the circumstance. The stupendous results of the steam-engine may all be traced to an individual observing steam issuing from a bottle just emptied and placed casually close to a fire. He plunged the bottle-neck into cold water, and was intelligent enough to notice the instantaneous rush which ensued from this simple condensing apparatus. Electricity was discovered by a person observing that a piece of rubbed glass or some similar substance attracted small bits of paper, etc. Galvanism, again, owes its origin to Madame Galvani's noticing the contraction of the muscle of a skinned frog which was accidently touched by a person at the moment of the professor, her husband, taking an electric spark from a machine. He followed up the hint by experiments. Pendulum clocks were invented from Galileo's observing the lamp in a church swing to and fro. The telescope we owe to some children of a spectacle-maker placing two or more pairs of spectacles before each other, and looking through them at a distant object. The glimpse thus afforded was followed up by older heads. The barometer originated in the circumstances of a pump, which had been fixed higher than usual above the surface of a well, being found not to draw water. A sagacious observer hence reduced the pressure of the atmosphere, and tried quick silver. The Argand lamp was invented by one of the brothers of that name having remarked that a tube held by chance over a candle caused it to burn with a bright flame—an effect before unattainable, though earnestly sought after. Without the Argand lamp, lighthouses (to pass over minor objects) could not be made efficient, and on the importance of these it is needless to dwell.

Memories of Mount Vernon.

"We wander all through the sad, silent mansion. We look at the spindlelegged furniture, and at the rusty key on the wall, the key of the Bastile. We see Washington's vest and small-clothes in the glass case, and a lock of his hair and original letters by his hand and Lafayette's. We see pretty Eleanor Eustis's wedding-gift harpsichord, that her stepfather brought from foreign lands for a surprise when she left her girlhood's home. The pretty Eleanor is buried long ago. All traces of her pink and white beauty have left the earth; here stands the dusty harpsichord; brought by strange hands to her old home. The room that interests the most is the tiny attic chamber where the devoted widow passed her days after her husband's death. The large chamber below was closed after his decease. None entered it from that time on. A rug and single bed Mrs. Washington had moved to the attic room, and here, winter and summer, she watched with longing, crazy eyes the tomb that held her dead. There was no place for stove or grate; all day, in the room under the roof, she sat by the small window (her feet in winter on a zinc foot-stove filled with coals), with a shawl wrapped about her bent form, true Martha Washington, first lady of the land! First in elegance in times of peace; in courage in time of war; in faithfulness in time of death. All women look with tenderer eyes at the small marble resting place than at the grander casket by their side. One bears upon it a draped flag, cut in the stone, a shield and crouching eagle; the other only the words, "Martha, Consort of Washington." Yet these words dim the eyes of loving wives; they pierce the hearts of lonely widows, and bind all true and fervent womanhood close to the form that sleeps so dreamlessly beside the one she loved truly and long.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1880.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square....	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,..	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,..	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
1 column,..	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Camp meeting in Weaver's grove, near Aaronsburg.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Akers will be absent from the circuit next Sunday.

Sunday School, 1 P. M.,—D. Kimport, supt.

Reformed.

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning.

United Brethren.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—Pastor Tomlinson will preach in Sugar valley next Sunday.

United Sunday School, 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.
Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. R. O. DEININGER, N. G

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meetsin Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, E. G. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., hold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Offi'al Director

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Diven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Burchfield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adan.s.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W.,	Wm. Galbraith,	Bellefonte
" S. W.,	W C Heinle,	"
" W W.,	Wm Harper,	"
Milesburg,	Frank E Bible,	Milesburg
Unionville,	P J McDonnell,	Unionville
Howard,	A J Gardner,	Howard
Philipsburg,	C G Herlinger,	Philipsb'g
Millheim,	I H Reifsnyder,	Millheim
Benner,	Uriah Stover,	Bellefonte
Boggs,	Jas A McClain,	Milesburg
Burnside,	Wm Hepple,	Pine Glenn
College,	Sam'l Gilliland,	Boalsburg
Curtin,	David Delong,	Howard
Ferguson, O. P.,	Dan Driebelbis,	State Col.
" N. P.,	O M Sheets,	Stormston
Gregg,	L M Rishel,	Spring M's
Haines,	George Keister,	Aaronsb'g
Halfmoon,	John Ward,	Stormsto'n
Harris,	Sam'l Isher,	Boalsburg
Howard,	David Tanyer,	Howard
Huston,	H G Chronister,	Martha
Liberty,	W H Gardner,	Blanchard
Marion,	John Hoy, Jr.,	Walker
Miles,	Sam'l K Faust,	Millheim
Patton,	G W Rumberger,	Fillmore
Penn,	W F Smith,	Millheim
Potter, N. P.,	D F Luse,	Centre Hall
" S. P.,	G W Spangler,	Tusseyv'e
Rush,	William Cullen,	Philipsb'g
Snow Shoe,	John G Tzzle,	Snow Shoe
spring,	E C Wood,	Bellefonte
Taylor,	Samuel Hoover,	Fowler
Union,	J S Fredericks,	Fleming
Walker,	Samuel Decker,	Zion
Worth,	G R Williams,	P't Matilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E. BIBLE, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET,

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.
Of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. H. ENGLISH,
Of Indiana.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson Co,

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

Cheering Prospects in Illinois.

Lewis B. Parson, of Illinois, who, with other state candidates, is visiting all sections of the state, writes from Joliet on the 30th of July that:

We have now been in eight congressional districts and have seen representative men from over fifty counties. We find the universal tone better than we expected or ventured to hope for. Never since '40 have we seen the like of it, and then it was on the other side. Everywhere there is hope, enthusiasm and determination. No one seems to doubt our ability to carry the national ticket, and the feeling is growing general that we can elect our state ticket, and will fight for it. The greenback democrats are falling into line largely, while the republican greenbackers hold on to the greenback party. In southern Illinois we shall not suffer from that. Again, the young men are largely coming to us, I mean those who will cast their first vote this fall. Clubs are rapidly forming in large numbers. We have, present company excepted, the best possible State ticket. Judge Trumbull will have the united democratic support. He has the profound respect of all men for his great abilities and spotless character. Many Greeley republicans who went back to the republican party, as well as many other republicans will support him. All of the ticket is very popular. We rely greatly upon a larger vote than we cast in '76. Our voting population then was scarcely less than Ohio, yet we cast 110,000 less than that state. In '76 Hayes had less than 2,000 over all. And about 19,000 only over Tilden. Cooper's vote was about 17,000; two thirds of that is likely to come to us. We think we can get out many more than the republicans of the vote got out in '76.

The Prospect in Indiana.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, who was in New York on Tuesday, said to a *World* reporter, that the campaign is not yet formally opened in Indiana, but that a very large number of Hancock clubs have sprung up spontaneously throughout the state. The formal opening of the campaign will be on August 14, on which day meetiegs will be held in every county in the state. Ex Governor Hendricks will speak at Fort Wayne, Senator Voorhees at Bowling Green, Senator McDonald at Mount Vernon in the morning and at Evansville in the evening, and Judge Claypole at Richmond; Joseph Pulitzer will also speak at Indianapolis in reply to Carl Schurz. After this universal opening of the canvass throughout the state, the speakers will go from place to place, and there will be meetings almost daily in every county in the state. The Senator expresses absolute confidence in a democratic victory in Indiana. He says the organization is perfect in the party in the state, and that Mr. English is personally directing the canvass with great industry and ability. The majority in October will be, he says, at least equal to Tilden's, 5,500, and he hopes it will be double that. When asked his opinion of Gen. Hancock's letter to Sherman Senator McDonald replied:

"It was an inspiration. So entirely free from any personal or partisan influence or design, it cannot fail to have a very great influence."

The Snyder county Democratic Convention assembled in the Court House, on Monday, at 2 P. M. and put in nomination the following ticket.

Congress—Edward Bassler,
Senate—Hon. S. P. Wolverton,
Assembly—Azariah Krouger,
Co. Surveyor—William H. Moyer.
Chairman of Committee, William H. Snyder, Esq. of Penn.

Mr. Bassler is the friend of Hon. R. Milton Speer, and the naming of Bassler will result in the nomination of Mr. Speer in the 18th district.

It costs money to represent the honest republican farmers of Lancaster county in congress. The republican county committee has assessed the Hon. A. Herr Smith $1,200 for his share of the campaign expenses. If he does not pay up the committee have power to take his name from the ticket. In a district that gives a republican majority of five or six thousand it might be supposed that a republican candidate for congress could be elected without being subjected to so heavy an assessment.

THE FOLLIES OF ORGANS.

From the North American, Rep.

Republicans are very foolish who try to make capital for their party by assailing the character of General Hancock. They do more harm than good all the time. They are friends of the bird from whom intelligent Republicans will pray to be saved. A good many foolish things have been said about General Hancock's letter to General Sherman in the winter of 1876. Now that the full text of that letter has been published, exactly how foolish those things were is made apparent. zealous but discreet adherents of Garfield and Arthur cannot be impressed too strongly with the fact that General Hancock's record is simply unassailable. They waste powder and shot when they train their battries against it. Attack should be directed against the weak points of an enemy's defenses, not against those which are invulnerable.

In Erie county the democrats have nominated for state senator Colonel John W. Walker, a son of the Hon. John H. Walker, deceased, who was president of the late constitutional convention and a distinguished republican of the state. Colonel Walker served with gallantry in the Union army and enjoys great personal popularity in Erie county.

WEAVER HARD UP.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—General James B. Weaver, Presidential nominee of the National-Greenback-Labor party, has issued a circular to the members of that party, appealing for contributions of one dollar and upward, to aid in defraying the expenses of the campaign from now until November.

The Officeholders' Struggles.

Those who imagine that the Presidential election will not be a tremendous struggle on the Republican side are entirely mistaken.

No doubt the Republican party is greatly broken- The discords in it, ancient and modern, the quarrels among leaders, and the prevalling dissatisfaction toward the candidates, are flagrant and notorious. Nevertheless, in November the party will make a supreme effort to retain the posession of power.

What will chiefly give vitality and energy to this effort is the desire of the officeholders to keep their places. There are a hundred thousand of them, at least, and every one is heartily unwilling to be deprived of public employment and public pay.

In any republican system, the strength of the officeholders is apt to be such as to make it difficult to defeat the party in power and change the administration; and yet the people ought to be sufficient for such a difficulty.

This time it is a square contest between the people and the officeholders.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Champion waiver of the bloody shirt has made his appearance in Carlisle in the person of Prof. Charles J. Little, of Dickinson Seminary. Last week he was nominated by the Republican convention of Cumberland county for Congress, on which occasion he made a very violent partisan speech. Such expressions as that "there is not enough of blue in Hancock's uniform to hide the butternut," and that "the democratic party is like an old rag carpet, the wool comes from the south and the rags from the north," and kindred dignified expressions characterized the speech of this high toned christian professer. The sooner Dickinson college gets rid of this croaking politician the better its interests will be served.

LINCOLN ON HANCOCK.

He Regarded Him the Ablest General in the Union Army.

Soon after President Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation a number of friends from Baltimore called on him to extend their congratulations. While in his presence the visitors gave their opinions as to who was the ablest general in the army. A number of names were mentioned, but President Lincoln remarked that they had not struck the right man, and said it was General Hancock.

"I tell you, gentlemen, that if his life and strength are spared, I believe that General Hancock is destined to be one of the most distinguished men of the age. Why, when I go down in the morning to open my mail—and I rise at 4 o'clock—I declare that I do it in fear and trembling lest I may hear that Hancock has been killed or wounded."

Ex-Governor William Bigler Dying.

Special Dispatch to THE TIMES.

CLEARFIELD, August 6.—Ex-Governor William Bigler, now in his 67th year, is lying very ill at his residence here. His physicians decide that he cannot recover, although he may linger for some days yet.

Later.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., August 9.—Ex-Governor Bigler died this mornidg at 9 o'clock.

A Uniontown dispatch to the Pittsburg *Post* says: The political excitement had its effect upon the negro camp meeting near this place on Sunday. One colored preacher in a fit of enthusiasm lauded Garfield as the coming Moses, and another replied in behalf of Hancock.

Garfield paid back his portion of the salary grab but not until after the Republicans in one of the counties of his district had passed a vote of censure on his conduct.

A NEW TREATMENT.

The Golden Elixir of Life. Wonderful Cures.

If you have Consumption, and would know that your cough can be made loose and easy—Hectic Fever and Night Sweats checked in 24 hours; Inflammation taken out of the lungs and air passages at once; that you can be made to gain 3 to 5 pounds of healthy flesh per week; if you have any Chronic Disease, Bronchitis, Asthma Catarrh Dyspepsia, Sick Hesdache, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhoea, loss of sexual power in either sex from any cause; if you have any form of nervous weakness, losing flesh or wasting away, and would know of an immediate relief and certain cure for many of the severest cases in a short time, a new method with new agents to fatten every body, invigorate and make strong and healthy the most hopeless cases, cut this out and write at once for particulars to B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich.

y1

Among agents and families, the great demand now is for the new light running Combination Sewing Machine, because it has stood the test, and is better made, with more improvements, will last longer, and is much lower in price, (only $20,) than other machines, and having attained a merited popularity among the people for reliability, it is welcomed wherever it makes its appearance. It is built for strength and constant hard work, has interchangeable working parts, manufactured of fine polished steel, and will run for years without repairs; is simple to learn, easy to manage, understood perfectly in an hour, and always ready to do every description of heavy or fine family work at less cost, more easily, smoothly, and faster, and with less labor or trouble than any other machine *at any price*, ever did, or can do. Tuckers, quilters, ruffiers, hemmers binders, &c., free with each machine. No advance payments. Machines shipped to an R. R. station for examination before payment of bill. Agents make money rapidly, supplying the great demand for this the Cheapest Machine in the world. Territory free. For illustraited catalogue of prices, specimens of stitch, &c., address, office of the Combination Sewing Machine, 737 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Washington Letter.

Washington D. C. August 7th 1880.

I have been looking for some of the improvements in civil service alleged to have been made by this administration, and do not find them. It is easy to see, however, that, even if a few of the changes made by Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet officers are good ones, the succession by General Garfield and his Cabinet would restore all that was evil under Grant and inaugurate new iniquities. It has been and is believed that the Interior Department was the price paid by Mr. Hayes for the support of Schurz in 1876, and that some hundreds of people with bad reputation were rewarded with office for their participation in the Louisiana and Florida frauds. But Mr. Hayes, prior to the November election of 1876, did not ostentatiously put himself in personal communication with the disgranted politicians of his party. Mr. Schurz was compelled to seek Mr. Hayes at the latter's home in Ohio, and althongh old Simon Cameron says that Hayes came to Senator Don Cameron, "whining and impecunious," and received a check for $5000, very few believe it. At any rate, Mr. Hayes did not travel to New York to meet one hundred principal capitalists, who had pledged themselves to contribute the campaign funds. No, the course of Hayes as a candidate was more decent than that of Garfield has been so far. If I were to judge what we should have an administration under the latter, I should say it would combine the kind of highway robbery that flourished under Grant. Jack Chandler, and the rest, and the hypocricy which everybody knows has characterized official authority for the three years and a half, last past. Happily the indications are that not Mr. Garfield, nor the purchased politicians, nor the one hundred capitalists will have the direction of affairs for the four years from March next.

It is to be hoped no Mexican will be alarmed at the reported "invasion of Mexico" by General Dalrymple's forces. The General like the old fashioned army musket, is more dangerous to the person behind it than to the one in front. He has no more practical sense than Secretary Schurz, nor for that matter, any more skill in military affairs.

To-day, the first stone of the new work on the Washington Monument will be laid. The work will then proceed regularly until the Monument is completed, according to the original design. The necessary money is insured.

CARROLL.

Hancock in New Hampshire.

Reports from the advisory committee in New Hampshire received by the national committee give an encouraging account of the prospects of carrying that state for Hancock.

More Hancock Music.

Twenty-five republicans and seven greenbackers who are employed in Daniel F. Beatty's piano and organ factory at Washington, N. J., have declared their intention to vote for Hancock and English.

One of the most urgent demands of our time is a system of education which shall train the young to apply their school learning. At the Pennsylvania State College practical instruction in Agriculture, Horticulture, Botany, Zoology, Mechanist, Chemistry, etc; is given, and thus theory in the class room is applied and enforced by experience in the field and laboratory. Spring session opens April 9th. For catalogue and full information address the Business Manager, State College, Centre Co., Pa. tf

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises in Penn township, on Friday, August 27th, 1880, the following real estate, viz: all that certain tract of land situate in Poe Valley, bounded by lands of D. S. Auman, Musser & Gephart, *et al.* Containing one hundred and eleven acres, one hundred and thirty-six perches, neat measure, part of which is cleared the balance is well timbered with white pine, white oak, chestnut etc.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by
J. H. REIFSNYDER,
Administrator
of he estate of
JACOB IMMEL, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned administrator of the estate of Peggy Bright, late of Aaronsburg, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises, on Monday, August 16th, 1880, all the interest of decedent in the following real estate, viz:

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND WITH HOUSE thereon, situate in said Aaronsburg, adjoining land of A. A. Confer, Lutheran graveyard, public road and alley, containing about one fourth acre.

Also, A PIECE OF LAND at Aaronsburg, adjoining lands of Israel Weaver, George Bright and James P. Coburn, containing about three and a half acres.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day when terms will be made known by
GEORGE BRIGHT,
Administrator.

STRAYED OR LOST.—Four sheep and four lambs have strayed away from the residence of the subscriber, near Aaronsburg, since May 30th. Two sheep and one lamb are black. Any person finding these sheep is kindly requested to give information to me.
JACOB DUNKLE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of David Tillow, late of the borough of Millheim, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
ISRAEL CONFER,
28-6t Administrator.

A VALUABLE HOME AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers at private sale his Valuable Home, about one mile north west of Millheim, containing

SEVENTEEN ACRES OF LAND,

7 acres of which are cleared and under good cultivation, and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a good, new

TWO-STORY HOUSE, NEW BARN,

and all necessary outbuildings, all new and in best condition. It is one of the most convenient and desirable homes in Pennsvalley. For price and terms call on
tf H. C. FRANKENBERGER.

IRVIN HOUSE,
(Most Central Hotel in the City.)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODS CALDWELL, PROPRIETOR
Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Traveler on first floor.

CONSUMPTION CURED
BY
CRUDE PETROLEUM PILLS.
Gained 29 lbs. weight in two months.

POWHATTAN C. H., VA., April, 1880.
DR. M. MILTON:
Dear Sir—After having been sick twelve months, and tried the best physicians of the country without doing me the least good, I tried your CRUDE PETROLEUM PILLS. When I commenced taking them I caughed almost incessantly, had hemmorrhage, night sweats, etc. I weighed 114 lbs. After taking the Pills two months the caugh and night sweats ceased and had no hemorrhages, and weighed 143 lbs.
Yours, respectfully,
FRED. C. DUNN.

Thousands of cases like the above.
The Pills are also a positive cure for chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and all Lung and Throat troubles.
TRIAL BOXES, 25 CTS. LARGE BOXES (130 pills) $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with directions. Address
DR. M. MILTON,
21-3m IRVING, N. Y.

PENSIONS! Every Soldier disabled in disease, or injury, is entitled to pension. Pensions date back to time of discharge or death of soldier. Claims of all description prosecuted. Copies of lost discharges obtained. Claims filed by attorneys who have since died, or from other causes have ceased to practice, finished without delay. Address, with stamp, H. S. BERLIN & CO., Attorneys,
P. O. Box, 592. Washington, D. C.
21-3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 30th, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.	
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.	
"	" Williamsport	8 35 a. m.	
"	" Jersey Shore.	9 07 a. m.	
"	" Lock Haven.	9 40 a. m.	
"	" Renovo	11 00 a .m	
"	arr. at Erie	7 55 p. m.	
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.	
"	" Harrisburg	12 20 a. m.	
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p. m.	
"	" Lock Haven.	4 20 p. m.	
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a. m.	
"	" Harrisburg	3 35 p. m.	
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 25 p. m.	
"	" Lock Haven	8 40 p. m.	
	EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven..	6 45 a. m.	
"	" Jersey Shore..	7 15 a. m.	
"	" Williamsport .	7 55 a. m.	
"	arr. at Harrisburg ...	11 40 a. m.	
"	" Philadelphia.	3 15 p. m.	
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven ..	11 10 a. m.	
"	" Williamsport	12 20 p. m.	
"	arr. at Harrisburg ..	3 40 p. m.	
"	" Philadelphia	6 45 p. m.	
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 40 p. m.	
"	" Lock Haven	9 50 p. m.	
"	" Williamsport	11 15 p. m.	
"	arr. at Harrisburg	2 45 a. m.	
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.	
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a. m.	
"	arr. at Harrisburg	4 50 a. m.	
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.	

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.
Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.
Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.
Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

	WESTWARD.	1. A. M.	3. P. M.	5. P. M.
LEAVE				
Montandon		7 00	2 00	6 20
Lewisburg	Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
Lewisburg	Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground		7 20	2 30	
Biehl		7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg		7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg	Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg	Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont		8 10	3 35	
Laurelton		8 20	3 50	
Coburn		9 30		
Arrive at Spring Mills		10 00		
	EASTWARD.	2. A. M.	4. A. M.	6. P. M.
LEAVE				
Spring Mills			10 20	
Coburn			10 45	
Laurelton			11 55	4 05
Millmont			12 06	4 20
Mifflinburg	Arrive		12 30	4 40
Mifflinburg	Leave		12 30	4 50
Vicksburg			12 45	5 05
Biehl			12 52	5 13
Fair Ground			1 02	5 23
Lewisburg	Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg	Leave	6 35	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon		6 50	1 30	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road.
Nos. 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.
Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.
An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.
The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

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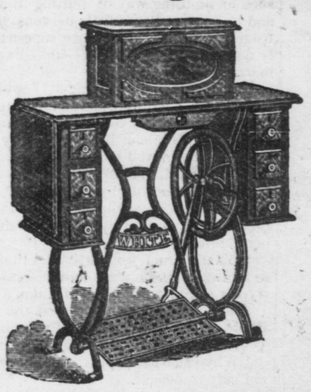

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The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1880.

DEININGER & BUMILLER, Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

Announcement.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. HUNTER, of Benner township, is a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that CHESTER MUNSON, Esq., of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

—The fall term of Union Seminary at New Berlin, will begin Wednesday, August 18th.

—For good and cheap clothing go to Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Store Bellefonte, Pa. tf.

—Rev. W. L. Heisler, of Mifflinburg, has received and accepted a call from Bendersville, Adams county, and removed thither recently.

—The sale notes of the estate of Jonathan Philips deceased, are now due, of which all concerned will please take notice. tf

—On Monday night, Tuesday and Wednesday, we had copious rains—the best and most we had at any time this summer. The success of the corn crop is now assured.

—The West Branch Camp Meeting will open next Tuesday. Murphy, the great temperance apostle will be present the first week, and Harrison, the big preacher, the second.

—*Harris, of the Standard Store, a Lewisburg, is now closing out his stock at greatly reduced prices preparatory to purchasing early fall goods. For bargains go to Harris.*

—Mrs. Martha Irvin, wife of the late Dr. Wm. Irvin, and sister to Ex-Gov. Curtin, died on Friday morning in Lancaster. Her remains were brought to Bellefonte for interment.

—At the regular annual election of the Millheim Cornet Band, held last Monday evening the following officers were elected: President—John F. Harter; Secretary—Philip H. Musser; Treasurer—R. A. Bumiller.

—Pierce Musser is building a wall along the stream in the rear of his house and is otherwise engaged in "fixing up" around about the premises.

—Guess our young men and boys have about all made up their minds to attend camp-meeting. Hope they may also have resolved to honor themselves by good behavior while there.

—The Renova School board has chosen our friend Mr. J. A. Fiedler, teacher of their Grammar School. Mr. Fiedler is a graduate of the class of '80, Central State Normal School, Lock Haven. Success to him.

—The broken stone at the public crossing should be *kivered*, without delay, of which please take notice, gentlemen of the council, Mr. Superintendent of public highways, Mr. President of the turnpike company, or whoever else might, could, would or should do it.

—The Centre County Pomona Grange will meet at Centre Hall, Tuesday August, 17th next. Three sessions will be held—at 10 o'clock, A. M.; 2 o'clock P. M., and at 7 in the evening. A general attendance is requested.

By order of
LEONARD RHONE,
W. M.

Jas. A. Keller,
Secretary.

—A fine monument was erected last week at the grave of Mr. Adam Morr, in the Millheim Cemetery. It is of the "cottage" style, heavy and massive, yet chaste and beautiful, and does credit to the surviving friends of the deceased as well as to the makers, Messrs. Deininger & Musser.

—The condition of the Millheim Cemetery has been a reproach to the community for years and it is with unfeigned pleasure that we see that earnest efforts are being made to improve it. The company is now incorporated and the board of directors have taken steps looking to the immediate improvement and enlargement of our long neglected, dilapidated "city of the dead."

—MR. EDWIN M. SAYRE, agent for the Sutherland Falls Marble Compny, Vermont, gave us a short call on Monday. Mr. Sayre is a gentleman of experience and culture, a business man of the strictest integrity, and possesses social and conversational qualities of a high order. In fact he will be every inch a gentleman even after he has grown to twice his present size.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Millheim Town Council, held August 9th 1880, the second section of the borough ordinances was changed to the effect that the council shall hereafter fix the old grades for sidewalks.

D. H. MINGLE,
Prest.

A. O. DEININGER,
Sect.

Approved August 10th, 1880,
J. C. SMITH,
Chief Burgess.

BOARDING.—J. C. Springer, of the Penn House, Aaronsburg, is prepared to serve all who visit the camp-meeting with first class boarding and horse feed. *Dont' forget it.*

R. B. HAYES is teaching Elocution at Lock Haven, just now. This is not the man that is trying to play President for Mr. Tilden, at $50,000 and *incidentals* a year. This one understands his business much better than does the Ohio bungler.

—Charley Frankenberger offers his home, near town, at private sale. Any person desiring a property of this size would do well to look at this one for there is not a more complete property in this neighborhood.

The buildings are all new and very complete. Good water in abundance all the year round and choice fruit of every kind. tf.

—There are plenty of opportunities of attending religious meetings in this neighborhood, this week A conference of ministers meets in Millheim, on Tuesday evening, and will remain in session for several days, and a camp meeting also begins just below Aaronsburg, on Wednesday, to continue over Sabbath. Let people properly improve these privileges.

—Our young friend Mr. F. O. Metzger, who works in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, writes us that work has never been so brisk in that big concern as now. About 2700 men are employed and ten locomotives are turned out complete every week. Since January 257 "iron horses" have been manufactured and sent out, filling orders for Australia, Wales, Cuba, South America and Russia.

We are gratified to know that "Unser Fritz" is getting along well and likes the place and business.

—Dora Young, a favorite daughter of the late Brigham Young, in Chicago. She is described as a particularly attractive and handsome woman, with a beautiful complexion and golden hair. She dresses fashionably and in good taste. She has considerable property, secured from her father's estate by a successful suit at law, and intends to enjoy it. Two years ago she was a zealous Mormon, but now she abominates the system and has forsaken her old home and friends.

—About one mile east of Curtin Station, on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, the early morning train on Tuesday morning jumped the track, the baggage car and two coaches rolling over a steep embankment. The train was filled with county officials bound for Bedford to attend the convention of county officials of the State. A great many ladies were aboard, but nobody was seriously hurt. Some of the passengers, however, had some miraculous escapes, just getting out from underneath the rolling cars, having been thrown through the windows.

—The case of vandalism occured in St. Mark's cemetery at Lewistown the other week, and if the perpetrator could be discovered he would receive a lesson that would prevent his repetition of it. A shaft had recntly been erected to the memory of a former respected citizen, Lewis Fees—a very neat piece of work. Thursday night the fence was scaled and the shaft and lettering mutilated. It would be vile revenge upon the dead, but he was not known to have an enemy while living, and the motive of the act cannot be imagined.

—The Coatesville *Times* says: On Tuesday of this week Washington Happersett, engineer at C. E. Pennock & Co.'s iron works, north of this place, was engaged in talking politics with a young man named Jerry Reardon. One word brought on another until at last they got to fighting, when Jerry picked up a pair of large roller tongs and struck Mr. Happersett on the back of the head, felling him to the ground and inflicting a wound in his head about three inches long. He was so weak from loss of blood that he had to be conveyed to his home in a carriage. A physician was immediately sent for, who dressed the wound, and at pressnt Mr. Happersett is lying in a very critical condition.

READ THIS.—It will pay good housekeepers to cut this out and paste it up in the kitchen. Charcoal, laid flat while cold on a burn, causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour the burn seems almost healed when the wound is superficial. Tained meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened. Strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts, or over dead animals, charcoal prevents any unpleasant odor. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant, and sweetens offensive air if placed in hollow trays around apartments. It is so very porous that it absorbs and condenses gases rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly one hundred inches of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an excellent poultice for malignant wounds and sores. In cases of what is called proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color, is a simple and safe sweetner and disinfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal, in half a glass of water, often relieves a sick headache. It absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach pressing against the nerves which extend from the stomach to the head. It often relieves constipation, pain or heartburn.

—The fresco painters are now engaged at Mr. John D. Foote's house. They do first class work.

—An exchange wants to know "what is home without a newspaper?" It is a place where old hats are stuffed into window frames; where the children are like young pigs; the housewife like an aboriginal savage; the husband with a panorama of the Dismal Swamp painted on his shirt bosom with tobacco juice, and the general outlooking resembling the home of a depraved heathen.

Jury List for August Court.

GRAND JURORS.

Harris—Henry Potter, G. B. Jack, D. Keller.
Philipsburg—C T Fryberger, G G Pottsgrove, J N Cassanova.
Marion—S Henderson.
Bellefonte—R M'Knight, J Klinger, G W Jackson, W L Steele.
Miles—S M Spangler.
Liberty—J A Stover.
College—R Kendal.
Haines—T Edmonds, B F Bird.
Snow Shoe—W Stewart, Jr.
Walker—Wm Zerby.
Benner—H Sampsel.
Ferguson—R Craig.
Potter—Dr. Jacobs.
Milesburg—G Gray.
Curtin—Jno M'Closky.
Boggs—A Fetzer.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Unionville—A T Leathers.
Bellefonte—Wm Harper, J Irvin, Jr., J A Eakin, J P Harris.
Spring—H F Bartly, Geo Garbrick, G W Loneburger, Thomas Shearer.
Miles—Wm Bair, Daniel Musser, H Smull, Mich Bierly, Emanuel Harter.
Harris—G W Campbell, C Durst, H Meyers, Jr.
Marion—Jas Martin.
Walker—D A Dietrick.
Snow Shoe—R Gilliland, W F Holt, J A Thompson.
Haines—Mich Fiedler, J C Motz.
Half Moon—A Stine, Is Beck.
Howard boro—G Wistar.
Howard—J W Gardner.
Ferguson—Dan Dreibelbis, J L Musser, C B Hess, D W Miller, C Danley.
Penn—D Fritz, Benj Kerstetter.
Patton—O C Beck.
Union—B Shipley, A Calhoun.
Benner—A Y Wagner, Wm Close, Jas Carson.
Milesburg—C D Jones.
Philipsburg—Josh Beck.
Boggs—D P Shope.
College—Wm M'Girk.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Rush—B Coyle, W J Jackson.
Ferguson—F Bottorf, Jac Keller, D Dennis, S J Gates, G Kichline.
Haines—Jonathan Krape, T G Ehrhart.
Milesburg—A T Boggs.
Huston—J P Turner, G W Woodring.
Penn—J H Frank, Dan Hosterman.
Bellefonte—J Brachbill, L L Brown, F P Green.
Boggs—G Noll, J Walters.
Gregg—Jac F Homan, H A Krumrine, I J Grenoble.
Unionville—H Iddings.
Walker—W H Yearick, John Zimmerman.
Spring—Ed Woods.
Liberty—W N Bitner.
Union—J Frederick.
Howard—M Pletcher, I C Leathers.
Philipsburg—A S Graham.
Potter—Jas M'Cormick, Joe Wagner, Jr.
Halfmoon—W S Gray.
Benner—D Houser.

EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS FOR 1880.

The Examinations of Teachers for the Schools of Centre Conty will be held as specified in this announcement:

Bellefonte, Tuesday, August 24.
Philipsburg and Rush, Philipsburg, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Taylor, Hannah Furnace, Thursday, August 26.
Worth, Port Matilda, Friday, August 27.
Huston, Julian Furnace, Saturday, August 28.
Snow Shoe and Burnside, Snow Shoe, Tuesday Aug. 31.
Unionville and Union, Unionville, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
Milesburg and Boggs, Milesburg, Thursday, Sept. 2.
Liberty, Eagleville, Friday Sept 3.
Walker, Hublersburg, Monday, Sept. 6.
Howard and Curtin, Howard, Tuesday, September 7.
Marion, Jacksonville, Wednesday, September 8.
Spring, Valentine's School House, Thursday, Sept. 9.
Benner, Knox' School House, Friday, September 10.
Patton, Waddle's School House, Tuesday, Sept. 14.
Halfmoon, Stormstown, Wednesday, Sept. 15.
Ferguson, Pine Grove, Thursday, Sept. 16.
College, Lemont, Friday, Sept. 17.
Harris, Boalsburg, Saturday, Sept. 18.
Haines, Aaronsburg, Monday, Sept. 20.
Millheim and Penn, Millheim, Tuesday, Sept. 21.
Gregg, Penn Hall, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
Potter, Centre Hall, Thursday, Sept. 23.
Miles, Rebersburg, Saturday, Sept. 25.

A special examination to fill vacancies will be held at the superintendent's office, Bellefonte, Friday, October 8; but applicants must come recommended by at least four directors of the districts in which they intend to teach, and give a reason for not having attended the district examination.

Examinations each day will commence at 9 A. M.; applicants will have to be present in time, and some of the directors should also be present in time to make out a list of applicants to be examined.

H. MEYER, Co. Supt.
Rebersburg, Pa., July 21, 1880.

News Miscellany.

Robbed by Tramps.

ALTOONA, Pa., August 2.—C. F. Lingafelt, a dealer in bark, while on his way from Fostoria to Bell's Mills, near this place, at six A. M. to-day, was attacked by two tramps, who struck him in the stomach with a big stone and knocked him insensible. They then cut open his pocket with a knife and took his purse containing seventy dollars, leaving him lying in the road. The highwaymen made their escape. Mr. Lingafelt at first was not expected to recover, but later intelligence states that the injuries are not serious.

ISAAC BAKER while taking a walk near Scranton, recently, came across a den of fourteen rattlesnakes. He valiantly made a stand and slew them all and now has fourteen rattles as trophies of this feat.

Fatal Quarrel Between Rivals.

RICHMOND, August 5.—Information has been received here of a fatal encounter in Buckingham county, between J. A. Davidson and W. J. Franklin, two young gentlemen, rival suitors for the hand of a young lady in that county. Davidson was accepted by the lady. The two met each other in the woods near Gray's store and began quarreling. Finally they fell to blows, when Davidson drew a revolver and shot his antagonist, inflicting a wound from which he died that night. Davidson is at large.

RAPIDLY RECOVERING.

Dr. Tanner Filling His Stomach and Feeling Frisky.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Dr. Tanner spent a quiet day and saw few visitors. The physicians say he is improving as well as can be expected after such a long fast. During the early part of the morning he chewed half a pound of beef steak, retaining only the juice, and partook of some milk toast and red Hungarian wine. Shortly before noon he ate half a pound of beef steak, and some potatoes stewed in milk. He was then weighed and tured the scales at 126 pounds. About every hour he partook of some nourishing food or drink which included water, milk, potatoes stewed in milk, bass pale ale, beef tea, bread and wine. About six o'clock his weight was again taken and it was found he weighed 130 pounds. He was quite lively to-day and frisked about the room like a school boy. The physicians say his rapid recovery is something wonderful.

DIED.

On the 1st inst., in Centre Hall, Anna E. daughter of Adam Thomas, 2 years and 25 days.

On the 9th inst., in Millheim, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Margaret Adams, widow of Col. Joseph Adams, in the 74th year of her age.

On the 5th inst., in Aaronsburg, Elenora, widow of Michael Kreamer, aged 72 years, 5 months, 20 days.

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The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school.

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To my Friends in Penns and Brush Valleys!
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DRY GOODS HOUSE
IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA IS THE GREAT
BEE HIVE
Store of
Which is now Opening the Third

BEE HIVE!
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Stock for the Spring of 1880
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CALICOS AND SHIRTINGS
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3000 Yards Good Calico, Fast Colors. Beautiful Styles, 6 Cents a Yard.
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1000 Yards of Summer Pantings,
Bought early in January, since which time they have advanced 20 per cent., but will be sold at old prices of a year ago.
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Cheaper than ever. 2000 yards Beautiful Sprig Cashmeres at 15 cents, worth 20. French Momie Cloths, Full Line of French all Wool Buntings in Plain and Lace Goods. Silk Grenadines, French Organdie and Linen Lawns, nice patterns.
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Oats, Black	30
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Flour	5.50
Bran & Shorts, per ton	20.00
Salt, per Brl	2.00
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	13
Hams	10
Sides	7
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	12
Potatoes	
Lard	6
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
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THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

New Plan for Small Remittances.

The satisfaction with which the withdrawal of fractional currency in paper was greeted, a few years ago, was measurately tempered by regrets for the loss of a convenient means for remitting small sums. For such purpose coin is not at all suitable, and postal-cards are at once inconvenient and relatively very costly for small amounts. Postage stamps of the larger denominations might answer the purpose imperfectly, if they were exchangeable for stamps of smaller value, as it is this method of remitting usually subjects the receiver to inconvenience, if not actual loss, since few people can make use of the larger stamps in any considerable quantity. Several more or less clever devices for overcoming the difficulty have been suggested by correspondents of different papers, but none seem to have received the approbation of the postal authorities. Possibly something more may come from the plan proposed by Mr. Chetwynd, receiver and accountant general to the British post-office. It appears from a late report of the postal department that a large part of the 17,000,000 money orders issued in the year ending March, 1879, were issued for sums for which commission was less than three pence; and on all such orders there was an absolute loss to the department, thus compelling a readjustment of the rates. With the withdrawal of the lower rates, the money order ceased to be economical to remitters of small sums, and some other cheap and convenient remitting service was urgently called for. Accordingly, Mr. Chetwynd, who for more than forty years has taken a prominent part in the improvement of the postal service, and is particularly known as the author and joint organizer of the system of government savings banks so successful in England, has suggested a system of post-office notes. As described by the author of the system, the new note is designed to combine the simplicity of a postage stamp as the subject of an account, with the advantages of a small bank post-bill, a circular note, and a check issued by what may be called a government bank, and payable at any one of the five thousand Government banks throughout the United Kingdom to the order of any person named by the purchaser of the note in writing on the back of it. To begin with, it is proposed to issue four classes of these notes—namely, for 2s., 6d., 5s., 10s. and 20s.—at 1d. commission for the former two, and 2d. the latter two amounts, and it is the intention of the post-office to issue them in books for use as required, as well as singly. These notes will differ in character from our abandoned postal or fractional currency in several particulars. They will not be legal tender, and will be limited in their period of currency. Besides, though in the first instance an open note payable to the bearer on demand, a note may be crossed at once, giving it the security of a check similarly dealt with, or it may be localized in the same manner as the money order, by the simple insertion of a particular post-office, at which alone it will then be payable; while the mention of the payee's name adds further security to the note. But, whether open or otherwise, the postal note will require to be indorsed by the bearer before it will be cashed, so that any fraudulent attempt to get payment of it will thus involve forgery, and be subject to heavy penalties. A bill to introduce this system was brought before Parliament just before the recent dissolution; and the scheme will doubtless be brought up again at an early date.

Our Diet.

It is a well established fact that in every effort we make, however slight, whether it be muscular, respiratory, or mental, there is a corresponding loss of tissue. Now this waste, as it passes out of the body by the various excretions, is found to contain certain constituents, as nitrogen, carbon, various salts, &c., which are exactly similar to those which enter into the composition of the blood and tissues of the body; and therefore it follows, that in order to repair the waste which is continually going on, these constituents must enter into the food taken. Some articles are rich in nitrogen, as for example, meat and peas; some are rich in carbon, as suet, sugar, &c., while others contain both these elements in various proportions, and are called mixed, of which the best examples are milk, rice, potatoes, and various meals, as oat meal, wheat meal, barley meal, &c. Nitrogenous food builds up and repairs tissue, as flesh, muscle, &c., while carboneous food, by a process of combustion, serves to assist respiration, and is called the respiratory food. Certain salts are also necessary, to form and sustain the solid framework and nerve and tissue, and these are found in common salt and various vegetables. Diet, therefore, to be wholesome and nourishing, must contain these three elements as well as some fat and water. But there are some other points about diet as well as its chemical compositions which requires some notice. First, it should be regular and not hurried; second, it should be sufficient in quantity; third, it should be adapted to age. Regularity of diet is most important, as nothing contributes so much to produce indigestion as irregular meals, and too much haste in taking them. For an adult, three meals a day are sufficient and the hours should be so arranged as to have as far as possible an equal interval between each meal. Children require food more frequently. With regard to quantity, much depends on the nature of the work done; the greater the work the greater quantity of food required to repair it. The quality of the food must always be good, and be of a mixed character, to fulfil the conditions already mentioned. Children require a different diet to adults. In infancy milk contains all that is necessary for its nurture; as they grow older, other matters have to be added, to give it a mixed character. Finally, a healthy diet should be free from excess generally, and should not consist of one class of food only, to the exclusion of others.

FARM AND GARDEN.

AN AGRICULTURAL CREED.—According to the *Canada Farmer*, the agriculturists of Canada met in convention not long ago, and adopted for themselves the following creed: "We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation; we believe that the soil lives to eat, as well as the owner, and ought, therefore, to be well manured; we believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore deep plowing, and enough of it, all the better if it be a subsoil plow; we believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farm and the farmer rich at once; we believe that every farm should own a good farmer; we believe that the fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without these, lime, gypsum, and guano would be of little use; we believe in good fences, good farmhouses, good orchards, and good children enough to gather the fruit; we believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clear conscience; we believe that to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but of much benefit; we believe that to keep a place for everything, and everything in its place, saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools and keeping them in order: we believe that kindness to stock, like good shelter, is saving of fodder; we believe that it is a good thing to keep an eye on experiments, and note all, good and bad; be believe that it is a good rule to sell grain when it is ready; we believe in producing the best butter and cheese, and marketing it when it is ready." All this may certainly be commended as "sound doctrine."

BEE-HIVES IN PARIS.—The establishment of large apiaries in Paris in the most crowded quarters, such as Sare and Vilette, is a fact to which Dr. Delpech has recently called attention in an interesting report. This proves to be a very lucrative industry at the expense of the sugar-refiners, and a source of much risk to the population, Dr. Delpech found in one establishment two hundred bee-hives at the beginning of winter, and the number is more than doubled at the proper season. As a hive in good working order contains forty thousand workers, one may judge of the amount of sugar carried away. The proprietor lives in the country, and only comes to receive the yield of honey. The bees' stings suffice to make them respected. The sugar-refiners furnish the raw material, and the bees convert it into honey without expense. The manager of the sugar-works says that in spring the court-yard swarms with bees, and that they are collected by the hectoliter in sacks and considerable sugar recovered from them. The windows of the refinery is coated with oil, and a man specially employed for the service. Notwithstanding all precautions, the bees obtain entrance into the rooms where the men are employed almost in a naked state, at a high temperature. Workmen are often stung in grasping the molds. This happens so often that a man is engaged to go round with a bottle of ammonia to aid the four hundred workmen. The bees show remarkable instinct in presence of molasses and pure syrup, as they prefer the latter; and when the molasses from cane and that from beet are both treated, they neglect the former and eat with avidity the latter.

FARM NOTES.—Meal will make more milk than bran. The change in the butter product is remarkable; in changing from meal to bran, there was a loss of 17.7 per cent. in the butter producing capacity of milk; in changing from bran to meal, there was a gain in the butter-producing capacity of milk of 21.8 per cent. There is a substantial agreement in the two changes. Every farmer who has not, should try a patch of sugar beets or mangels this summer, for his cows to eat next winter. He will know then what to do on a larger scale next year. It is a good and profitable plan to grind the cob with the corn. Pure cob meal has no perceptible nutriment in it, but it seems to have a mechanical effect, so that its value is about equal to bran mixed with corn meal. The quantity of the feed improves the quality of the milk, but only by slow and persistent efforts can this be done with the average cow, and it may be considered useless to try and make a Jersey out of a Holstein by feeding straw alone. An advance of one cent a pound in the price of butter would add nearly $10,000,000 to the total value of the product of the country for one year. Orchards on low or flat ground in a heavy soil should be under-drained if the trees are expected to be healthy and prolific. All seeds grow best from having the earth pressed over them. If the soil is damp it should be more lightly pressed than if dry.

REVIVAL IN THE SHEEP INTEREST.—There are at present more calls for the names of raisers of pure-blooded sheep, than for a long time. A short time ago, a gentleman wished to know where he could purchase several carloads of the best Merinos, mostly rams, for shipment to the Southwest. Not only is there a revival as regards the number of sheep to be raised, but a strong tendency to grow only those of the best breeds. The "boom" in sheep-raising, as the slang of the day has it, is a healthy one, and one to be encouraged, moreover it seems likely to last for an indefinite period of time.

WHEN cows are becoming too fat, stop the meal and increase the bran. A very fat milk cow is a losing piece of property. Ask any grazier if he would be willing to buy a lot of old dairy cows to fatten for market. It is only where there is more pasture than the regular herd can clean, that such cows should be accepted as a present.

ALL kinds of herbs, such as mint, balm, lavender, sago, etc., that are gathered for drying or distillation or other purposes, should be cut when just beginning to come into flower, and layed in the shade to dry gradually, which will render them much better for any purposes than if they were dried in the sun.

An important Scotch interest has loomed up namely, the production of naptha, parraffing and ammonia from shale, the latter being found in immense quantity in various localities, the most famous being remarkable for its richness in oil. It is found traversing the upper Devonian shale, but it is met with most extensively in connection with the coal measures. The oil is in great demand, and realizes a good profit. The value of solid parraffine is well known. Liebig, the great chemist, said that if any one succeeded in producing it from coal it would be one of the greatest discoveries of the age. This has been accomplished, and from shale is obtained a white, dry colorless substance, portable, and capable of being burned in a lamp. Among the various works in Scotland, nearly 800,000 tons of shale are distilled annually, producing nearly 30,000,000 gallons of crude oil, from which are obtained some 12,000,000 of refined oil.

DOMESTIC.

CARE AND FEED OF DUCKLINGS.—As soon as the ducklings are well out of the shell, whether the mother be hen or duck, coop them up in a coop with a pen. The ducklings cannot climb over the side of a pen, and should be confined to it about a week. Water that has had the chill taken off may be supplied in shallow pans, and the ducklings will dabble around in it and enjoy it. Have your duck coops as far as convenient from the stream or pond, and they must be moved at least three times a week to fresh ground. After the ducklings are a week old, if they had a hen mother, the pen may be opened on pleasant days after the dew is off the grass, and the mother and her brood allowed liberty to wander around in search of food. By the time they are six weeks old their under feathers will be out, and they may be allowed unlimited range. Rats, cats and weasels show a remarkable fondness for ducklings and you have to look out for them. You can trap the weasels, circumvent the rats by housing the ducklings at night in ratproof coops, and when you catch a stray cat making a dinner of young duck, give her a lead pill to help on digestion; amputation of the tail just back of the ears will also cure pussy of this bad habit. Ducklings are great eaters, and will eat almost anything in the shape of food. Feed cooked food with plenty of green food, until they are old enough to give free range. Almost any kind of food which you would give to chicks and young turkeys is good for kucklings. Until they take to the pond or stream, unless insects forage is plenty, feed a little cooked meat. Feed often, but never give all they can possibly swallow, sometimes ducklings will eat until they kill themselves. After they take to the water the duckling will pick up a large amount of the food that suits them best, and for this reason ducks are most economically raised in the neighborhood of ponds, streams, wet marshes, or near to the sea. Ducks can be successfully and profitably raised with only water for drinking, but when they have plenty of water to swim in after they are old enough, they will be cleaner in plumage, and no doubt, aside from the food that they pick up in such places, they enjoy sporting in the water.

THE DEADENING preparations of Opium for the Baby are rapidly disappearing before the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

BARLEY WATER.—Wipe very clean, by rolling it in a soft cloth, two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley; put it into a quart jug, with a lump or two of sugar, and a grain or two of salt, fill up the jug with boiling water and keep the mixture gently stirred for some minutes; then cover it down and let it stand until perfectly cold. In twelve hours, or less, it will be fit for use. After the barley water has been poured off once, the jug may be filled with boiling water a second time, and even a third time with advantage. If not unpalatable to the invalid, a strip of lemon peel, cut thin, may be added. A glass of calf's foot jelly is a great improvement.

DON'T SCALE BEFORE YOU COOK.—The following is an English method of cooking fish. It will apply to all fresh water species: "Without scaling, throw some flour over them and lay them on a gridiron over a slow fire; as they grow brown a cut is to be made on the back, not more than skin deep, from the head to the tail, and the fish is then replaced on the fire; when sufficiently broiled the skin and scales will peel off and leave the fish clean and firm. The jelly is then to be opened and the inside will come away cleanly. Scraping and water washes alway all the flavor and firmness of the fish."

HARD SOAP.—A lady sends the following recipe to an exchange. It is much easier than the old way of boiling, and the writer says that she has used it for three years with success; one pound of concentrated lye dissolved in two quarts of soft water, pour into a large pitcher to cool. Melt five pounds of grease of any kind, have it milkwarm and pour in the lye slowly, stirring rapidly until it begins to thicken. Add one or one-half ounce oil of sassafras. Pour into a box one foot square and cover it, leaving it in a warm place for three or four days. Cut into squares and it is ready for use.

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

CHOWCHOW.—Cut fine one large head of cabbage, one dozen boil peppers, one dozen white onions. Put these, with three roots of horse-radish, grated, into a kettle, cover with strong salt-water, boil till the cabbage is tender, and then drain through a hair sieve. Boil, in three pints of vinegar, half an ounce of tumeric, and one fourth pound of white mustard-seed; and pour this hot over the vegetables. When cold, add a tea-cupful of salad-oil, and the same quantity of mustard, mixed as for the table. Cauliflower may be advantageously substituted for the cabbage in this receipt, taking care to break up the cauliflower instead of cutting it.

For the manufacture of opal and alabaster glass the following mixture is now used: Felspar 20 to 78 per cent.; blue lime, 17 to 60 per cent.; and heavy spar, 5 to 40 per cent.

Proclamation by the President.

Fault-finding is so seldom indulged in by those who use the medicines manufactured by the World's Dispensary Medical Association that the President of that corporation, the Hon. R. V. Pierce, M. D., has issued a special request or proclamation to any and all persons, if there be any such, who may have taken or shall hereafter use any of the family medicines now made and sold by the said Association, in all countries of the world, and who have not derived full benefit from said medicines, that if they will write the said Association a description of their maladies the Faculty of the Dispensary will advise them with respect to the successful treatment of their diseases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to cure all humors from the common blotch, pimple or eruption, to the worst scrofula or king's evil, and those virulent poisons that lurk in the system as a sequel or secondary affection resulting from badly-treated or neglected primary diseases. It also cures bronchial, throat and lung diseases. Favorite Prescription is guaranteed to cure female weaknesses and kindred affections. Extract of Smart-Weed cures bowel affections, colds, and all painful, rheumatic and neuralgic affections. Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little sugar-coated pills), are the little giant cathartic. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., or Great Russell Street Buildings, London, Eng.

HUMOROUS.

IN a Cohoes street-car the other day a near-sighted man was seated near the farebox reading a newspaper, when a lady passed up the aisle and accidently dropped her handkerchief in the lap of the near-sighted man as she paid her fare. She did not notice her loss, and after she had taken her seat a gentleman sitting opposite the near-sighted man looked down, saw the white handkerchief in his lap and immediately covered it up with his paper, blushing as he did so. Then he inserted his hand under the paper, tucked the handkerchief in out of sight, and went on reading.

A MAN was sawing wood recently in a back yard. He severed two sticks as thick as your wrist, and then went into the house. "Mary," said he to his wife, "my country needs me; there's no use of talking; we've just got to slaughter all these Injuns; no true patriot can be expected to hang around a wood-pile these days." "John," said his wife, "if you fight Injuns as well as you saw wood and support your family, it would take 118 like you to capture one squaw, and you'd have to catch her when she had the ague and throw pepper in her eyes." John went back to the wood-pile.

From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters! An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

A MAN in Helena, Texas, who believes that the whole face of the earth will be covered by a flood next November, is building an ark, which will hold fifty persons, and food enough to last forty days and forty nights. Tickets for the round trip, $500 each. This is very reasonable, considering the risk a man runs by not taking passage. And yet the builder has not sold a single ticket. People are evidently afraid of sea-sickness.

A MAN, his wife and daughter went into a Hartford lawyer's office recently to arrange for a mutual separation. The man had some education, but the woman was evidently illiterate. The lawer asked what the difficulty between them was. The man replied "incompatibility of temper." The wife and daughter fell back in their chairs, threw up their hands and exclaimed, "Good heavens! only hear him."

THE country papers are telling a story of a woman who swallowed a needle and two days later it appeared in her arm and later in her throat, when she extricated it. That's nothing. We know a lady who once swallowed a needle and one day later they took a sewing machine and a work basket out of her throat. We think there were also three spools of thread and a thimble with her name on it found, but we are not quite postive and don't want to mislead our readers.

BALDHEADED men are informed that there is but one avenue of escape from their affliction, and that is CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, the great hair renewer, which being recently improved, is more efficacious than ever and is absolutely faultless.

THE people of Arlington, Minn., complained that their town was weak in industries, and when a stranger came there soon afterwards and started a Limburger cheese factory, the town was strong enough in industries—a little too strong for some of the citizens.

A "GOLIAH CLUB" has been started in New York. Each member must be at least six feet two inches in height. Although they won't admit short men, some of the members are "short" enough when the butcher and tailor send in their bills.

"DO you see that spring over there?" said a settler in Arkansas to a stranger. "Well, that's an iron spring, that is; and it's so mighty powerful that the farmers' horses about here that drink the water of it never have to be shod. The shoes just grow on their feet nat'rally."

HE had one son hanged, another son in the penitentiary, and his wife eloped with a chromo peddler. "Have you any family?" he was asked by a fellow passenger. "None to speak of," was the prompt response to the census man.

To suffer and be pleasant is almost impossible for an adult, and quite so for a baby. When it is afflicted with Colic, Diarrhœa or other troublesome disorders, use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents.

A LITTLE boy once called out to his father, who had mounted his horse for a journey; "Good-bye, dear papa. I love you thirty miles long." A little sister quickly added: Good-bye, dear papa, you will never ride to the end of my love.

LADY—"Four of these chairs which I so lately purchased of you are broken." Upholsterer—"Indeed, madam! The only way in which I can account for that is that some one must have been sitting on them."

"GOOD morning, Patrick; you have got a new coat at last, but it seems to fit you rather too much." "Ooh, there's nothing surprising in that; sure I wasn't there when I was measured for it."

"How do you define 'black as your hat'?" said a schoolmaster to one of his pupils. "Darkness that may be felt," replied the youthful wit.

MILLIONS of intelligent women say that Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) is in every respect, the best soap ever made, and will do three times the work of any other. Try it.

IN concluding an article on the last corn crop an Alabama editor remarked: "We have on exhibition in our sanctum a magnificent pair of ears."

"SOME white felt hats for summer are seven inches high in the crown." They probably 'fill a "long felt' want."

IT is strongly suspected that it was Ananias who invented the circus-poster.

A SAFE STAND BY for the family, during the season of Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaints, Cramps, Diarrhœas, and all Bowel Complaints, is Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam—of admitted efficacy, and if occasion should arise, sure to prove useful.

THE cause of suicide is often hard to define, and many have no idea just what prompts the rash act. The cause, however, can be traced unquestionably to despondent feelings, produced by Torpid Liver. To destroy despondency and create a cheerful feeling by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator would be the saving of the would be suicide from an untimely end.

It seems almost like waking from a dream to find oneself so clear headed, so light spirited and so full of gay thoughts, when despondent feelings existed until taking Simmons' Liver Regulator, when they were dissipated like a cloud before sunshine and it seemed as though life was worth living.

Paper Car Wheels.

The paper used is straw-board of rather fine texture. It is received in the ordinary broad sheets, differing in one particular from those used for straw-board boxes or other similar work. These sheets as they come from the paper mill are square, and must first of all be cut to a circular pattern. This is rapidly done on a board table, with a knife which is guided by a radial arm that swings freely over the surface of the table from a pivot at the centre. A small disk is also cut from the centre of the sheet to allow for the iron hub. Being thus reduced to the required shape and dimensions, the paper must now be converted from a mass of loose sheets into a compact, dense body, capable of withstanding the tremendous crushing force to which it will be subjected in the wheels. This is accomplished in the following manner: Ten sheets are pasted together, one upon another, making a disk about one eighth of an inch thick. Enough of these disks having been prepared to fill a powerful hydraulic press, they are subjected to a pressure of 1,800 pounds to the square inch. When removed, the disks are hung out on poles in a steam-heated loft, and left six days to dry. Thicker disks are then made, each formed by pasting together two or three of those already finished. These are pressed and dried as before, and the process is repeated until a block is built four inches thick, and of about the specific gravity of lignum vitæ. After each pasting and pressing six days are allowed for drying, and when the block is complete it is left in a drawing-room until thoroughly seasoned. The next operation is that of turning the paper blocks to fit the steel tires and iron hubs. This is done in lathes with as much accuracy and in exactly the same manner as if the material worked on was iron or wood. The circumference is turned to a perfect circle of the precise diameter required, a bed or recess is worked out for the web of the tire to rest in, and the surfaces are left hard and smooth and the edges sharply defined. The block is then painted and is ready for its place in the wheel. The iron hubs are turned in a lathe to specified gauges: and a hub of any given gauge will therefore answer for any wheel of the corresponding size. The tires are of steel. They are bolted to the paper by an inner rim or flange, and are turned to a perfect circle. Plates of thin boiler iron are bolted to the paper to prevent expansion.

Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that it is of more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—*New Haven Palladium.*

Annealing Tools.—It is well known that glass acquires remarkable toughness by being annealed in oil and that a high degree of hardness is conferred upon metals by a similar process. It is said that engravers and watchmakers of Germany harden their tools in sealing-wax. The tool is heated to whiteness and plunged in o wax, withdrawn after an instant and plunged in again, the process being repeated until the steel is too cold to enter the wax. The steel is said to become, after this process, almost as hard as the diamond, and when touched with a little oil or turpentine, the tools are excellent for engraving, and also for piercing the hardest metal.

IF THE bowels are torpid, if piles torment. If the back is full of pain, get a package of Kidney-Wort, and be cured without more suffering. In diseases of the kidneys or liver, a cure is worth nothing, unless radical and permanent. Kidney-Wort has just that effect.

A Valuable Gift Free.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Will send their celebrated Electro Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days's trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay

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Edwin Freeman, of Norton, Mass., says: "I have suffered the most excruciating pain in my kidneys for years, and physicians or medicine could not relieve me until about three years since I commenced taking Hunt's Remedy. I purchased a bottle at Blanding's drug store, in Providence, and I took the first dose there, and after using one bottle I was free from all pain, and although this was three years ago, I have seen no trace of disease and have not had to take any medicine since. I believe Hunt's Remedy to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine ever known, and I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from this terrible disease." Trial size, 75 cents.

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In the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making **Hard, Soft** and **Toilet Soap** quickly. It is full weight and strength.

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For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive Diseases** of the **Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead** and **Ringworm**, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

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